

# the KALIFORNSKI

Since 1979

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## NEWSLETTER OF THE YUGOSLAV-AMERICAN CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, INC.

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P.O. Box 226, Watsonville, California 95077

(A NON-PROFIT, NON-RELIGIOUS, & NON-POLITICAL ORGANIZATION)

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(408) 724-2900

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Coming up — Mark it on your calendar NOW!



### YACO CHRISTMAS DINNER

Sunday, December 8th

at the VFW Hall on Freedom Boulevard

Chefs Ron, Lena & Ed (Jurach)

Pork — Potatoes — Peas

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NO DEADLINE





## REMINDER -

Dear members,

Beginning January 1, 1991 the Kalifornski will become a quarterly newsletter. Scheduled to be printed the following months:  
January, April, July and October.

Our Board of Directors has evaluated the effectiveness of the Kalifornski. Along with your input it has been determined that a quality newsletter is desired.

We need your help in providing interesting tidbits, whether they are informative (recipes, songs or historical news) or just plain fun (positive local gossip, jokes or poems).

We know there is a lot of enthusiastic members just waiting for the chance to participate. Well, here it is...GATHER UP YOUR IDEAS and call 724-1284.

We hope to here from you!

Debra Moonan  
Secretary

### COMMITTEES:

Ella Korach, Dessert ..... 724-5532  
Jo Puhera, Sunshine ..... 724-8930  
Mary Basich, Bake Sale ..... 724-3637  
Ann Cernokus, Decorating ..... 724-5179  
Ron Hill, Membership ..... 724-1284

### Yugoslav Radio Hour

Remember to listen to the YUGOSLAV RADIO HOUR every Sunday at 9:35 a.m. on radio station KOMY, 1340 on the dial.

ANN & ANDY SOLDÓ are your hosts and bring you the finest in old favorites as well as the very latest music from Yugoslavia. They will be happy to play any special requests you might ask for whether it be for birthday, anniversary, or for any special announcement.

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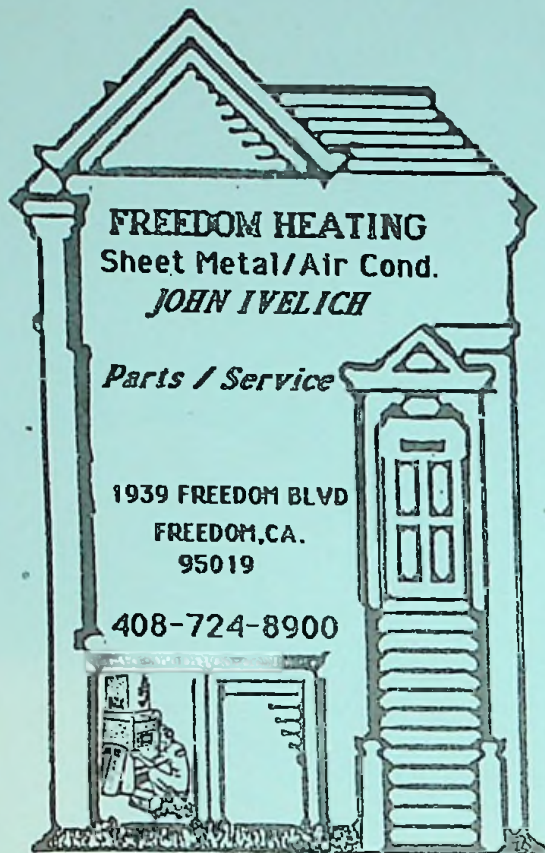
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## Potpourri

I want to start with GOOD THOUGHTS and POSITIVE ENERGIES to YACOs who are ailing: Martin Santich, Lucille Bechis, Mary Gizdich and Anna Jurach. Please get well soon . . . I had a call from Bob Hubal (Bismark, No. Dakota). Everyone is well and doing fine . . . Seen having breakfast at Severino's: Ann Miljas and Lee Valentine. Lee said they were there because she read it in "Potpourri." Thank you for that, Lee . . . Ron and I work at the hospital on the 1st, 3rd and 5th Saturday A.M.s (9 - 1) and 2nd and 4th Friday P.M.s (5 - 8). Try us, we're cheap but darn good . . . Thanks to Maria Holden for calling about YACO . . . Our next YACO meeting will be on Sunday, Nov. 4th. Coffee and dessert as usual at the Miramar, our new meeting place . . . I want to tell those of you who had made dinner reservations for the Elks Dinner how sorry I am that we didn't have enough reservations to make the quota that is needed for that kind of expense. It would have been nice, but maybe next time. I want to thank Lena Derpich, John Biskup, Debra Moonan and Ron for all their help, and very special thanks to Ann Soldo for all her last ditch efforts. Many thanks, Ann. . . onward and upward . . . Circle December 8th on your calendar. That will be the date of our annual Christmas Dinner. We are looking for a set-up committee and some musicians. Please call me if you can help in any way. The cost will be a "5 & 10" — \$5 under twelve and \$10 for adults. Please call and make a reservation. The chefs will be Ron, Lena and Ed (Jurach) at the VFW hall. Doors open at five, Santa at six and dinner at seven . . . Please call me (724-1284) or Nina Matulich (724-7971). Come one, come all! Let's show the chefs that we care. Bring a friend and enjoy the early season festivities . . .

Toodle . . . ooo. See you in November!

*Bake*

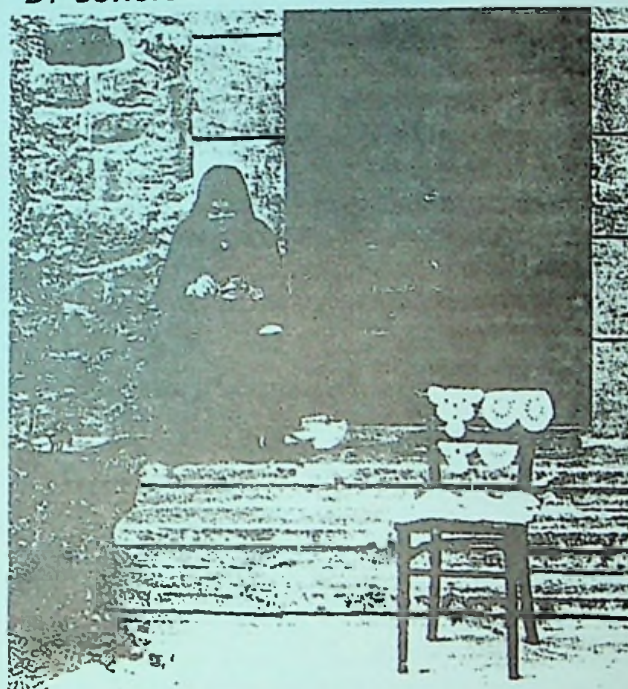
SRETAN ROĐENDAN November-ites:

Ann Adams-Brown, Watsonville  
Marcia Kohl-Miloslavich, San Jose  
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Ann Puglizevich, Merced  
Josephine Bremis, Watsonville  
Lucille Mihelic, Stockton  
Linda Kusanovich, Daly City  
Estelle Katovich-Fellows, Monterey

HAPPY THANKSGIVING

# LACE FROM THE ISLAND OF PAG

BY SUNČICA MIHAILOVIĆ



The north Adriatic island of Pag, one of the thousand islands and islets lying off the Yugoslav coast, is renowned for the rugged splendour of its scenery. In actual fact, Pag has recently been transformed into a peninsula by the completion of a bridge linking it with the mainland. This has made it more easily accessible to tourists, who are arriving in ever larger numbers every year, particularly to Novalja and Pag, the biggest settlements on the island. Very few visitors and holidaymakers depart without taking with them some lace souvenir made by the women of Pag.

Lacemaking has a centuries-old tradition in Pag, a lovely Renaissance town built on the site of ancient Pagus according to plans drawn up by Juraj Dalmatinac (George the



Dalmatian) in the 15th century. The town has a regular layout with a central piazza flanked by the Ducal Palace in the Gothic style, an ornate cathedral and a large number of patrician mansions dating from the 16th and 17th centuries.

The lacemaking tradition goes back about 800 years. According to popular lore, though, this fine craft was brought to Pag from the Greek island of Chios in pre-Christian times. A specimen of Pag lace preserved in the Museum of Applied Art and Fine Crafts in Zagreb is undoubtedly eight centuries old.

Lacemaking is difficult work, requiring great skill and even greater patience. The women and girls of the town of Pag make fine lace of geometrical design, a skill handed down for generations from mother to daughter, grandmother to granddaughter. Its beauty and the quality of its workmanship are renowned far beyond the frontiers of Yugoslavia. The lace of Pag is worked in needlepoint, a technique in which a needle is used to make an openwork design over some form of stiff foundation. There have been several phases in the development of this technique. First, certain warp and weft threads were drawn from a piece of cloth and those that remained served as a foundation for decorative lace stitchery. Beautiful examples of this drawnwork may be seen on the blouses worn on the island of Pag. When making lace which is not attached to cloth, the same needlepoint technique is used, only in this case the thread is wound in, out and around taut threads couched on a stiff paper foundation, the shape depending on the number and arrangement of the outlining threads. Apart from traditional motifs, every lacemaker contributes something creative to her work so that the wealth of patterns and ornaments is continuously increased.

The diaphanous beauty of Pag lace attracted the attention of the Imperial Court in Vienna at the turn of the century. On that occasion several women and girls from Pag spent a year at court making lace ornaments for the imperial apartments. A lacemaking school where young girls were trained in this craft was established in Pag in 1906.

Pag is not the only lacemaking centre in Yugoslavia. Once upon a time, lacemaking was much practised along the entire Adriatic coast. The fine workmanship of Dubrovnik lace is mentioned in a document dating from 1589, lace having been an important export item of the City Republic. One of the loveliest specimens of old Dubrovnik lace made of light yellow and blue linen thread has been preserved in the chapel of Our Lady of Šunj on the Island of Lopud.

Lace made of aloe fibre thread is kept in a monastery on the Island of Hvar. The ancient town of Zadar was also renowned in the past for its fine lace and sumptuous embroidery.

Knitted, crocheted and needlepoint lace is also made in several towns in the interior of the country. The small town of Idrija in Slovenia is known both for its mercury mines and fine lace. The needlework ornaments and lace from Žiri, another small town in Slovenia are likewise much admired. A lacemaking school was also established in Žiri. Lace ornaments and trimmings on the traditional, women's national costumes are most often worn on sleeves, bodices and head coverings (caps and headscarves).

Unfortunately, Pag is the only place where this tradition has been preserved. The lacemaking school has been reopened, and new motifs and patterns inspired by ancient Croatian ornaments carved on stone, wood or engraved on weapons introduced in

addition to the traditional ones. The number of women willing to devote their spare time to lacemaking is diminishing steadily, however, because Pag needlepoint is really hard work. Suffice it to say that fifteen days of work, ten hours a day, are required for the completion of a single characteristic "star" motif of Pag lace.





# Dragutin Lerman

Kreševo is a small township in the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, situated just off the road which the Romans built for transporting the ore they excavated in the region. Like every other place it has its cemetery. This fact might seem hardly worth mentioning, but we have chosen the old Kreševo cemetery to begin our story. As any visitor is bound to notice, there is one greyish headstone standing somewhat apart from the others. The invariable plaque with the name of the person lying at rest in this spot, is no longer there. Some of the elderly locals, however, could inform you, if asked, that here lies one Dragutin Lerman, a Croat who came from Požega, a man who spent a good part of his life in Africa exploring its rivers and jungles and who later came to Kreševo to look for ores and died here nearly sixty years ago.

As a boy, Dragutin Lerman dreamed about travelling the world, visiting foreign lands and meeting their people. He was only 16 when he arrived in Zagreb from Požega in 1879, to proceed then for Hamburg on foot with the best of intentions of embarking on a vessel bound for America. Failing to do so in Hamburg, he went to England. But in

*Dragutin Lerman as governor of Eastern Congo (between 1895 and 1896)*



London he was unable to obtain the money needed for a passage across the Atlantic, and so returned to Hamburg. From there he walked all the way back home.

He read the work of the explorer Schliemann, and studied the English language. In Karlovac he made the acquaintance of Napoleon Lukšić, a cadet in the Austrian navy, who was preparing to go to Africa in the service of Stanley's Congo expedition. Lukšić had first applied to the *Comité d'Etudes du Haut Congo* in Brussels to be taken into service in the Congo but was referred to Major Dragutin Dobner pl. Dettendorf. He was accepted, so Lerman decided to go to Zagreb with Lukšić to see the Major. Dobner was at the railway station to meet Lukšić, who introduced and recommended his friend Lerman. "You want to go Africa!" Dobner exclaimed in surprise looking at the young man. "How old are you?" "Nineteen," replied Lerman. "You're far too young and, besides, you'd have to go to Brussels at once: Stanley is leaving for Africa in eight days' time. It's up to him to decide whether he'll take you or not."

On November 8, 1882, Stanley's famous Congo expedition, made up of 14 members, including the two Croats, left Antwerpen for the Congo, where Lukšić soon fell ill and died. (Sir Henry Morton Stanley, 1841-1904, British explorer of Africa, discovered Lakes Albert, Edward and Leopold, investigated a large part of Congolese territory, especially the rivers Kageru and Lualaba).

Lerman spent most of the time between 1882 and 1896 in the Congo performing various duties in the employment of the Belgian Government, the most important of which was certainly that of Governor of Eastern Congo, in 1895 and 1896. Lerman walked across the entire Congo from the fringes of the northern parts to the southern regions, from the Atlantic shores in the west to Lake Tanganyika in the east. He mastered one of the Bantu languages, took part in talks on the demarcation of tribal boundaries, and mediated in tribal disputes.

Dragutin Lerman, whom Stanley had been reluctant to admit to his expedition on account of his youth and inexperience, became in time the second most respected member of the expedition, Stanley's deputy. He came to know the Congo better than anyone before him, and was accepted by the tribes living in that part of Africa with



*Female ancestor with a drum and abdominal scarification. Congo (Zaire). (Lerman Collection, Zagreb).*

open hearts. For his work as an administrator he was awarded many Belgian decorations.

In his unpublished diary, Lerman described the motives which made him collect works of art in faraway Congo and donate the collection to his country. From what he wrote in his diary and from letters to friends back home it is clear that during the years he lived in the Congo Lerman developed an affection for its people and was keen on transplanting this fondness into the hearts of his fellow-countrymen. He believed that a collection of African works of art would enrich his country's National Museum and enhance its purpose. He believed in more than that. He wrote that many misunderstandings between people occur because they do not know enough about one another, and he believed that knowing something about African culture would bring his



# Explorer of The Congo

BY DUŠAN PILJA

tellow-countrymen nearer to the people of faraway Africa, where he had spent the best years of his life.

During his years in Africa, Dragutin Lerman kept a diary and sent extracts from it to his friend Julije Kempf, a teacher in Požega, who edited and published them under the title "Letters from Africa" (1891) and "More Letters from Africa" (1894).

Leafing through these booklets today, eight and a half decades after they were first published, we come upon some interesting descriptions.

The African tribes living in the regions along the River Congo and its southern tributaries, the Quango, Kouilou, Kasai and others, gave Lerman a cordial welcome and bestowed all kinds of honours upon him when he visited them a second time. He had learnt their language the first time he was with them.

On July 18, 1889, Lerman arrived in Lutete from Lukuga to meet the tribal king Makito there and ask him to supply porters so that he could continue his journey. At about half an hour's walking distance from the village of Ngomba, Makito's seat, Lerman was welcomed by the king's cup-bearer Lutuna. After presenting him with a bottle of palm wine, Lutuna greeted Lerman with the following words:

"Makito, King of Ngomba and Lutete sends you this sweet palm juice potion as a token of friendship. He cherishes the same friendship for you as for his son, Bula Matari (the name the natives of the Congo had given Stanley). He sends you word that he will receive you and answer your wishes. If they are good he will meet them, for he has promised to do so to the great Bula Matari.

"Come to him at once, or, since it is already dark, come to him at dawn tomorrow. You will find waiting for you the delicious meat of a freshly-slaughtered sheep to feed on; you will find many pumpkins filled with palm wine to refresh yourself, weary and exhausted as you are. You will find a pleasant place to lie down. After you have had enough to eat and drink and are rested, Makito will be ready to hear your wishes which have brought you here. He will do everything for a good man."

"Tell Makito, King of Ngomba and Lutete," Lerman replied, "that I have drunk the sweet potion sent to me by our Bulu Matari's great friend, it pleased my heart to hear how well received, well fed and well winned I will be on my

arrival. It's too late for me to leave today, and my feet ache from the journey. I will rest tonight, and will set out early in the morning to greet the king and extend my hand to my great friend."

The following morning Lerman went to Ngomba, and called on King Makito. Makito was sitting on a small chair, made of palm, with about a hundred of his courtiers around him. When Lerman approached him, the king rose, clapped his hands three times and then extended his hand as a sign of friendship.

"I address myself to the King of Ngombe and Lutete," said Lerman, "in the hope that you may provide me with 35 porters whom I need in order to be able to proceed on my journey."

"I have heard what you wish," retorted Makito. "I am glad you bear me no bad news about Bulu Matari. We will speak no more today. Today is a day for merry-making, for you are my guest. Today we will eat and drink, and let my faithful see how Makito, King of Ngomba and Lutete, entertains those who come with a kind word."

Supplied with military escorts and porters, Lerman advanced deeper and deeper into the heart of the Congo, exploring new regions. As he did so he met tribes whose experience with other expeditions had made them hostile to whites. In his letters from the Congo he mentions some examples of such hostile behaviour.

During his second spell in Africa, Dragutin Lerman was to have visited the king of the Sayo tribe. But as he was sailing down the Saint Paul River, camping along its marshy banks, he suffered a severe attack of yellow fever. By the time his porters had carried him to the king, he was in very poor condition. The king and his subjects, who had great respect and affection for the explorer, were grieved seeing him so ill. This is best evidenced by the words the king uttered beside the stretcher on which Lerman lay:

"People of Sayo, we were all so happy that we would see amongst us such a kind man and hear his wise words. I do not know what wrong we have done that we should be looking at this man not with a clear eye, but with eyes filled with pain and sorrow. We cannot hear his pure words, because illness has taken his voice away from him, and his word is as weak as a child's."

On his return from Africa, he lived on a pension granted him by the Belgian Government, arranging his notes from Africa and writing the diary which he never published. It is kept today in the

Archives of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb. He was also arranging his ethnographical collection comprising carved figures in wood, masques, musical instruments and various objects for practical use, which provide an invaluable cross-section of the traditional material culture of the Congo (Zaire).

But even then he refused to settle down to a peaceful life. After donating his collection to the Ethnographical Museum in Zagreb, whose showcases it continues to grace, he went to Kreševo in Bosnia to investigate its mineral wealth.

From 1912, when he arrived in Kreševo, until his death in 1918, he never ceased prospecting for ore, discovering large deposits of barite and smaller quantities of copper, silver and gold. He was negotiating the opening and exploitation of the mines he had discovered with some Belgian and French companies when first the war and then his death on June 12, 1918, cut his plans short. He was 65 when he died.

Mask, wood, Congo (Zaire), 19th century.  
(Lerman Collection, Zagreb).





# Nationwide

## ARCHEOLOGICAL TREASURES OF THE DJERDAP

A rich collection of archeological materials from the area of the Djerdap (Iron Gates) canyon of the Danube on the Yugoslav-Rumanian frontier was presented at a recent exhibition entitled "Archeological Treasures of the Djerdap" held in the National Museum in Belgrade. The greater part of the archeological materials on display was discovered in the period from 1964 to 1971, when an extensive research project for the purpose of studying the cultural heritage of this region and preserving its material civilization was carried out parallel with the construction of the Djerdap hydroelectric and navigation system. It was at this juncture that dozens of new pre-historic, pre and post-Roman and medieval sites were discovered in the Djerdap area whose archeological interest hitherto lain exclusively in the remains of the Roman road cut into the steep stone walls of the canyon and in the Tabula Traiana, a large Roman inscription dedicated to the construction of the road.

Although the discoveries made in the Djerdap area were made public already in the course of the works (1969) the keen interest shown for the archeological material excavated at these sites rendered it incumbent on the organisers to afford broader and more comprehensive insight in the results of their studies.

Detailed documentation concerning the excavations and hundreds of specimens of selected archeological material were on display at the exhibition. The pre-history of Djerdap was represented by artefacts and other materials from the Paleolith, Mesolith, Neolith, Bronze and Iron Age. Traces of Roman penetration beyond the Danube include remains of fortifications, castrums and towns which, owing to the intensive river traffic, continuous presence of large military forces and rapid development



of mining, experienced a long period of economic prosperity. Various artefacts dating from this period were most numerous at the exhibition and belong to the standard inventory of Roman cities and castrums. Traces have also remained of the incursions and subsequent invasions of Barbarian tribes into the Roman Empire; remains of the earliest Slav settlements in this region dating from the 10th and 11th centuries have likewise been found. Their population, as indicated by these remains, was predominantly engaged in agriculture, livestock farming and the skilled trades.

The necropolises dating from the 11th and 15th centuries built in the vicinity of settlements and circular churches are known particularly for the fine specimens of silver and bronze jewellery found there. The two well preserved medieval fortresses of Golubac and Ram, situated at the entrance to the Djerdap Canyon also belong to the medieval period.

*Rich pre-historic sites were discovered during the construction of the first stage of the Djerdap (Iron Gates) hydro-electric system. In the picture: part of Lepenski Vir pre-historic site.*





# Desanka Maksimović

Desanka Maksimović, Serbia's greatest living poet and one of the most popular in Yugoslavia, is the 8th winner of the Njegoš prize awarded every three years by the Montenegrin Republican Assembly for the most outstanding achievement in literature in the previous period. She is also the first woman whose name will be carved in the marble slab in Njegoš's Billiard Hall in Cetinje alongside seven other illustrious names in modern Yugoslav literature: Mihailo Lalić, Miroslav Krleža, Meša Selimović, Branko Ćopić, Blaže Koneski, Oskar Davičo and Josip Vidmar.

"In my view, of all the proposed candidates I least deserve the great Bishop's prize. Each of the others has every reason to be a laureate. Chance decided that it should be me," was the modest comment of the 86-year-old poetess made from a hospital bed at the Belgrade Rehabilitation Institute, where she is recovering from a serious leg fracture and operation. Her many friends and admirers who rushed to congratulate her on hearing the news prove that, once again, her proverbial modesty is misplaced.

Her poetry, a chronicle of Yugoslav history and culture, has been translated into 19 languages. There have been 25 separate editions totalling about 3,500 pages. In her 31st anthology, dedicated to Yugoslav literature and the poets of the world, her finest poems have been collected together. Her work has been published outside Yugoslavia too . . . in Paris, Moscow, Vienna, Sofia, Berlin, Padua, Warsaw, Milan, Riga, Erevan, London, Budapest, New York, Prague, Toronto, Munich, Canberra, Bucharest . . .

Most translations have been into Slav languages, the most popular works being the anthologies *Miris zemlje*, *Tražim pomilovanje* and *Nemam više vremena* while editors of her work opt for her complete poetic opus from 1924 to the present day.

## FOR THOSE WHO STUMBLE OVER THE THRESHOLD

*I seek mercy  
for the simple and guileless,  
for their endless wondering,  
for the people who never mature,  
for the utopians,  
for those who were led thirsty across water,  
for those who were led clean across mud,  
for the perpetual daydreamers,  
for the quiet, for the cheerless,  
for those quite unlike myself  
and for those quite the same as me.*

*For the clumsy and the unlearned,  
for those who stumble over the threshold,  
who drop the glass from their hands,  
for those who always stand aside,  
who are delighted by any trifle,  
and whom everybody meets gladly,  
for those who walk absorbed in thought,  
as if carrying a droplet in their palms,  
for those quite unlike myself,  
and for those quite the same as me.*

Translator Dragana and Stanislav Popović

## NO, COME NOT NEAR

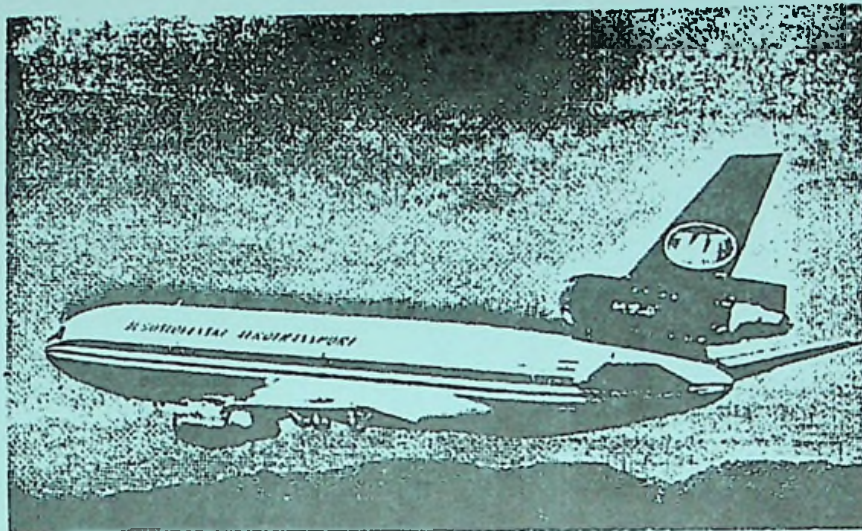
*No, come not near! My wish is, I confess,  
to love but at a distance and to wait.  
In waiting only is there happiness,  
the happiness our dreams anticipate.*

*No, come not near! There's always more delight  
in our desires for what we do not own.  
In search there may be beauty infinite  
as in the things but to our fancy known.*

*No, come not near! True love in this creation  
resembles stars that glitter from afar  
and in the skies draw all our admiration.  
No, come not near — remain a distant star!*

Translator  
A. Lenarčič and J. Lavrin





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# JOIN US TODAY

YACO was established in 1979 as a non-profit club without political or religious ties for the sole purpose of bringing together Yugoslavs and other interested persons to make known and to preserve our Slavic heritage. We are proud that among our membership we have families and individuals whose roots represent each region of present-day Yugoslavia, as well as non-slavic members who support the club's goals.

A year-around series of programs and events has proven an enjoyable way for YACO to provide its focus on Slavic heritage. Such activities include picnics, lectures and slide presentations on Yugoslavia and its historic culture, plus potluck and sit-down dinners. We also publish a monthly newsletter, THE KALIFORNSKI, full of interesting articles, recipes, and news of our area's Yugoslav community.

Our meetings (the first Sunday of each month) may include a potluck, special dinner, films, dancing, and raffles, plus we hold an annual July barbeque.

Won't you accept our invitation to join us? We're sure you'll soon find YACO to be one of your favorite clubs.

Our dues are as follows:

Single membership ..... \$12  
Family membership ..... \$18

## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Birth date: \_\_\_\_\_  
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Wife: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Interests: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Yugoslav Background: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Children under 18 included in Family Membership: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# ATTENTION:

THE KALIFORNSKI is your publication. If there is anything in particular that you would like to see in any future issues, please don't hesitate to contact us. If you have any subjects relating to Yugoslav heritage or about Yugoslavs, here or abroad, that you would like to share or see published in this newsletter, please let us know. We would appreciate your input in publishing this newsletter each month. If you have any questions or suggestions, please contact us:

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Janet (Pelich) Justus-Skillicorn  
c/o Rapid Offset Printing  
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Watsonville, CA 95076  
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## SUGGESTED TOPICS:

1. Trips by YACO members
2. Visitors from the Old Country
3. Newspaper or magazine articles about Yugoslavia or Yugoslavs, local or abroad
4. Weddings, anniversaries, graduations, birth announcements, or special celebrations by YACO members
5. Civic or cultural contributions by Yugoslavs
6. Yugoslav recipes
7. Yugoslav songs, poetry or stories
8. Special family traditions for holidays, etc.
9. Yugoslav stories for children
10. Anything you think might be of interest to YACO members

## NEW DEADLINE

A new DEADLINE has been set for the 10th of each month so that we might get the paper out even earlier. It seems that our members out of Watsonville are not receiving their KALIFORNSKI early enough to plan on attending any of our programs. Members in Watsonville receive their copies at least two days after mailing so it seems to be a problem with a hold up at the post office. If I don't have the information in time, I will not be able to publish it until the next issue. REMEMBER to send me any information by the 10th of each month.



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### No Paper?

If someone you know is not receiving the KALIFORNSKI, please let us know. We publish this for you, the membership, and would like each of you to have the opportunity to keep in touch with YACO. Contact us at Rapid Offset Printing, 22 East Lake Avenue, Watsonville, CA 95076 - (408) 724-2900.

Dale Skillicorn and Janet (Pelich) Justus-Skillicorn

## CALENDAR

YACO MEETING  
SUNDAY  
NOVEMBER 4th

Coffee & Dessert  
at the Miramar  
526 Main Street  
Watsonville

Call Babe for time  
724-1284

— and —

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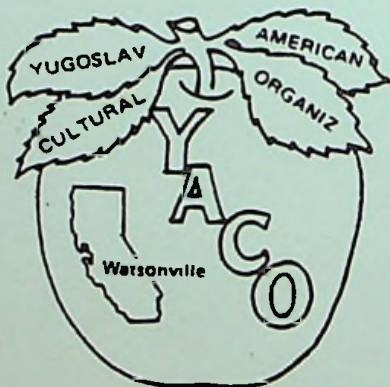
THE YACO  
CHRISTMAS DINNER

DECEMBER 8, 1990  
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## DECEMBER

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